Few occurrences in the struggle between Slavery and Freedom in Kausas have done more injury to the cause of the latter than the foolish and mischievous dispatch of Gen. Granger of Syracuse, from his place in Congress, that " Kansas would come in a Free State easy; the heavy Republi-"can vote has settled that," And thereupon hundreds of thousands of weary Republicans grounded their arms, considering the victory won, and other thousands of honest Democrats and Americans, who had cooperated with the Republican party on this point alone, returned to their old organizations. There never was a particle of foundation for the confidence, that a large vete for a defeated candidate would overthrow the policy with which his successful competitor was identi-fied. When the Pro-Slavery party of the South had elected Mr. Buchanan, they had nothing more to do in their great work of converting the enslaved Territory of Kansas into a Slave State until he came Territory of Kansas into a Slave State until he came into office. They were comparatively quiet through the Winter, but they showed their firm purpose to establish and strengthen Slavery in the Territory by their defense of Lecompte, whom Pierce pretended to remove, and upholding the ruffian edicts called

There never was the least chance for driving Slavery out of Kansas, save in nullifying those pre-tended laws—because those decrees not only introduced and protected Slavery, but they deprived its opponents of the right of voting for its expulsion.

The beginning and end of the whole matter is in the enforcement of the acts of the mob Legislatare. If those acts are laws, then the whole question is at an

Stringfellow's speech, through his partner, shows Stringfellow's speech, through his partner, shows that the Constitutional Couvention is to be merely a sontinuation of the mob's committees, which sat as Legislatures. Their work will either be withheld from the people altogether, and thrown upon the approval of a Pro-Slavery Congress, or it will, as Able says, be submitted to exactly such a gang of Missouri volunteers as were beliehed upon Kansas at all the sham elections that have yet been held. I look upon it as the extremest illustration of stupidity and credulity that can possibly be given, to suppose that any really fair vote will be allowed on any Constitution that may be formed. The adoption of the Constitution will be the culmination of the whole struggle. The country has not forgetten and cannot forget the horrible and ghastly crimes which these same men who will form the Constitution caused to be committed in the earlier stages of the conflict, committed in the earlier stages of the conflict, when the stake immediately at issue was compara-tively of little moment. Is there the least foundation for the belief that their courage or their wickedness will fail them at the moment when they are to secure or lose forever all the fruits of their labors and atrecities? It seems to me that people who can imagine it have eaten of the imane root, and are made mad by some mysterious Providence that they may be destroyed. The truth is, that Freedom was never in such

deadly peril as now. The Border-Ruffian invasion will again crush out every effort of the Free-State men to assert their rights at the polls, unless the most efficient preparations be made to resist these bullies by force, and even to prevent their entrance

into the Territory on the day of election.

The South is pretty well satisfied with the presen state of the game, and no doubt the letter of Atchison, apparently giving up the contest, was written for the express purpose of lulling all excitement at the North, and quieting the suspicions of the Free-State men. The organization of the Blue Lodges is secret, and cannot be effected by such publica-

The return of Mr. Buchanan is anxiously expected by a select corps of office-seekers who have, with a noble disregard of their personal comfort, rewith a noble disregard of their personal confort re-mained through the hot weather. But I learn to-day from a source entitled to credit, that most of the important appointments will be deferred until after the meeting of Congress, because the President has adopted the Duff Green policy of tewarding his friends and punishing his enemies, and to detail has adopted the Duff Green policy of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies, and to do this efficiently he must have time to decide in which list to place applicants for his favor.

The Hen. Philip Chyton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is absent in Georgia, where he will remain for a fortnight.

Ex-Senator Smith shere on a business visit.

I wrote you a month was that Arthur W. Flatch.

I wrote you a month ago that Arthur W. Fletcher, nephew to the great Daniel Webster, had been charged with Fremontism and put on probation. His probation terminated on the 31st, and he was chopped with the cruelest disregard of his kinship to the expeunder of the Constitution. The business of saving the Union was once a profitable one, but it left no accumulation of capital. The amount of the salvage scena to have been squandered, and the wreckers by trade are anxiously expecting

another storm.

A friend of Mr. Rencher informs me that he intends to take to New-Mexico only a few household servants as slaves, and does not design working the mines with them. The laws of New-Mexico have already established Slavery in the Territory, and it

already established Slavery in the Territory, and it will be a Slave State whenever admitted.

The gold ore of New-Mexico is represented to be worth \$5, and not \$40 per bushel, as I wrote.

PEMAQUID.

## FROM MARYLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ELKTON, Md., Aug. 3, 1857.

The preceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention at Baltimore show pretty conclusively that the party is in rather a dilapidated condition in this State. As I anticipated, no nomination was made for Governor; but a set of resolu tions, denouncing "Black Republicanism, Aboli-"tionism and Know-Nothingism, combined and " separated," cordially declaring Col. John C. Greeme its (the Convention's) choice as candidate for Governor, on account of his being the only man who can at the present time unite the Old-Line Whigs and the Buchanan Democracy, and enable them "to arrest the desolating influences of Know-Nothingism," and "recommending him to the "support of the people of Maryland," were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned. The City of Baltimore was not represented in the Convention (the meeting which was called to any Convention (the meeting which was called to ap Convention (the meeting which was called to ap-point delegates having broken up in a row), and, altogether, the whole affair was one of the greatest farces that ever was enacted in the State, not even excepting that celebrated comical affair which came off in Baltimore last Fall, styled "The Old-Line

Whig Convention."
The Colonel, as I told you in a former letter, has been all his life an old Pro-Slavery Whig; and in a letter defining his position, and which letter was

letter defining his position, and which letter was handed round in the Convention, says:

"As an old Whig I have nothing to disguise, regret or retract, yet I am constrained to admit that at the present time the Democratic party is the only national political organization which, throughout the length and breadth of the land, is sound upon the great political questions of the day, particularly upon those which affect the liberty of conscience, the rights and privileges of American citizens, the interests of the South, the harmony of the States, and the preservation and permeasurey of the Union."

Now, as the old Whig party is dead beyond the faintest hope of a resurection, and all its principles

as the old Whig party is dead beyond the faintest hope of a resurection, and all its principles are dead with it, we can't see why the Colone should endeaver to delude himself, or anybody else, with the belief that he is still an old Whig. If he thinks the Democratic party "sound upon the goose," as he says in his letter it is, why don't he, the Hon. James A. Pearce, the Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, and all the other worthies who entertain the same opinion, march over boldly to the Democratic camp, and cease their twaddle about being old-line Whigs. If they believe in the present policy of the Democratic party, we cannot see why they should childishly stickle about assuming the name of Democrat. It isn't at all likely anybody will be deceived by so shallow an artifice.

Some of the Democratic papers are as yet in a mandary to know exactly how to style their quandary to know exactly how to style their candi-dates; but The Baltimore Argus, the leading organ in the State, has boldly flung out its banner, inscribed "Democratic Nominations," and as all the smaller

fry must follow their file-leader, the Colonel and his old Whig friends may as well get rid of their skit-tishness at once, and cordially embrace their strange but amerous bed fellows.

Had the Democracy of Maryland any earthly of species again of the busys of the control of

chance of success, some of the hungry cormorants of the party would have secured the nomination for Governor: but the Know-Nothings have such a Governor: but the know-notings now such a powerful ascendency that no person could be found subtitute of the honor of being soundly drubbed at the ballot-box in November, and not a single candithe balict-bex in November, and not a single candidate's name was presented to the Convention. The only mystery is how Col. Groome, who has all his life eschewed politics, and has no thirst for notoriety, ever allowed himself to be placed in the attitude in which he now stands.

I see several of the Maryland papers copy my

I see several of the Maryland papers copy my letter of June 27, from The TRIBUNE, to prove that Republicanism is marching Southward, and The Likton (Md.) Democrat, in commenting upon it, asks "the slaveholders in Maryland whether they "intend to stay its march, or let it stalk boldly "through the land, defying them at their very

Like all the leaders and organs of Buchananism The Democrat entertains the singular notion that the 347,000 slave-owners comprise the entire South, and that the 6,000,000 non-slaveholders who reside and that the 6,000,000 non-slaveholders who reside below Mason and Dixon's line are not prejudiced in their rights and interests by "the peculiar institution," which degrades their labor, depreciates their property, and deprives them of the privilege of reading and writing on certain subjects by threats of fine and impresonment. "It will be time "enough," it says, "for us to defend their interests "when they are assailed by a powerful party which "constitution to do so." If that party to which The Democrat belongs has not already assailed them, and assailed them vitally too, they need have no and assailed them vitally too, they need have no fears for the future. But the saivation of the masses of the non-slaveholding States is in their own es of the non-slaveholding States is in their own hands. If they hope ever to escape from the prison-house in which they are grinding, they must pay no heed to the bugaboo cry of "Know-Nothingism," "Black Republicanism," "Abolitionism," and "niggers," raised by the Democracy, but must calmly and dispassionately compare the increasing wealth, prosperity and population of the States where Slavery does not, with those of the States where it does exist, and choose for themselves which where it does exist, and choose for themselves which they prefer. If they do this, we have no fears for the result; but if they continue blindly upholding the abeminations of modern Democracy and waiting for such prejudiced guides as The Democrat to tell them when their rights are assailed, they will indeed grow weary of waiting, and find eventually, and pernaps when too late, the party they leaned upon for support has failed them in their hour of solest need. sorest need.

## FROM NEWPORT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2, 1857.

The statics of Newport are, I suppose, well known to you and yours. Its dynamics alone can present newness and variety to your readers. Yet, before passing on to the latter, one likes to retouch the outlines of the former, and to pause at the quaint and pretty picture, before taking one's seat as spectator of the moving panerama of Fashion and Gayety.

The picture is best seen on Sunday, when there is some respite from the thronging of the streets. and the raging of the fashionable mob. That mob is, so to speak, caught and penned apart in a variety of churches, with the usual variety of denominations. So, a quiet man can walk abroad without fear of fine folks, and finer horses, and observe the narrow streets, the old houses, the signs and shops which have not changed in fifty years; or if he like to go further, he will find an outlet into broad avenues with green borders, dotted with what are technically called the abodes of luxury and wealth, and in every direction, if one goes far enough, the sea in its Sum-mer attre of blue and silver.

But, as we are speaking of Newport in service-

time, it will be only decorous to occupy ourselves a little with what may go on in the interior of the churches, whose architecture may be found elaborated in the Newport guide-book, if any list to look for it there. The Episcopalians worship, according to their wont, in cool, dozy bowers of ease, the fa-vorite minister fanning them with his pastoral wings and keeping comfortably above the heads of his congregation. He is hard upon wickedness in gencongregation. He is hard upon wickedness in general, and hits out at some one who must be very far off. The Dissenters have warmer work, as dealing more directly with sin and the enemy. A salutary sense of not being too fine to be damned seems to pervade there assemblies, and there is more attention, and, in short, a more live state of feeling. The preacher is perhaps a little unscrupulous in establishing a raw, and in touching up thereon perpetually. Still, he keeps his team at a creditable pace, and the crack of his whip means something. He seems exercised like old Tiff, "How to get dese yere children to Heaven," and it is charitable to hope that, in time, he may succeed. But our quiet man shall not be found in their ranks. He shall seek the pastures of a

in their ranks. He shall seek the pastures of a flock that has a pleasant shepherd—one who allows his sheep to drink at the wells of the German Lyric, and whose wolf is not the great Goethe.

He shall not hear Mr. Brooks to-day, however, but in his place one of the most eloquent young men of the time—a man not less excellent in the present because he promises so much more in the future. This is Moncure Conway, whom Washington would not have, and whom Cincipnati now unwillingly spares. A passionate soul. cinnati now unwillingly spares. A passionate soul, a poetic mind, and an honest heart, are three good things made one in this man. He cathers up the a poetic mind, and an honest neart, are three good things made one in this man. He gathers up the hearts of his hearers, and stamps them with his own high purpose. He exercises the cold, the base, the sordid things that run in men's rheumatic blood, and make them old before their time. Boston should hear him, New-York should hear him; and as his sermon was, certainly, the best thing which New-port gave the world that day, its commendation shall aptly conclude this letter.

AN EDITOR SHOT BY A REPORTER AT CAMDES .-An Editor Shot by a Reporter at Camden, resulting from a difficulty between Charles D. Hineline, editor of The Camden Democrat, and unsuccessful candidate for Congress last Fall, and D. W. Belisle, the Camden reporter of The Philadelphia News. An article appeared in the paper reflecting upon Mr. Hineline and other prominent politicians of Camden, and last evening the patites met at a hotel, had a few words, clinched and were separated, after which Belisle drew a revolver and fired, the shot taking effect in the left side, above the abdomen, and below the short ribs, the ball passing to the outer skin, making a psinful though not dangerous wound. Belisle alleges that he was first attacked. He was held in \$5,000 bail to await a hearing this morning.

[Newark Advertiser, Aug. 4.

Ink-pa-du-tan's Band to be Given Up by the

\$5,000 bail to await a hearing this morning.

[Newark Advertiser, Aug. 4]

INK-PA-DU-TAR'S BAND TO BE GIVEN UP BY THE

SIOUN NATION—The St. Peter Free Press of the 22d ult., has later intelligence from the Sioux Agency. The Sioux Indians have given up the Indian who stabbed the soldier, and he is new a prisoner in the fort. Should the soldier die, the Indian will be summarily shot. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that Ink-pa-du-tah and his band are annuity Indians. Their names are on the list, and only last Fall he drew pay for eleven. Upon ascertaining this, Mr. Cullen, the Superintendent, under instruction from the Department, refused to pay the Indians until they surrendered Ink-pa-du-tah and his band, or exterminated them. At first, this caused great dissatisfaction, but they finally acquiesced, and a party of 200 braves, six from each band, has already started for that purpose. The troops denot go with them. Ink-pa-du-tah is at Skunk Lake. The wretches will now, in all probability, be exterminated, root and branch, which will undoubtedly put an end to all the difficulties.

[Informant to Tranklers.—A Court in Ohio has

DIPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—A Court in Ohio has decided that the loss of a Kailroad ticket falls upon the purchaser. It held that, the ticket being negotiable by delivery, any one picking up the lost ticket could ride upon it. The ticket agent, having sold a ticket to the plaintill, the latter was obliged, if he rode, to give it to the conductor. It was held, further, by the Court, that passengers, by the purchase and delivery of tickets to the conductor, did not become lesses of the casts; that they were still in the possession and under the control of the company; that if the company ordered a passenger who had thus paid his fare to leave the cars, and he refused, he might be ejected without rendering the company flable to an action for assault and battery; that they would, however, in such case, be liable for a breach of their duty as common carriers, and might be made to pay such damages as resulted frem that breach of duty, either for detention or any other loss. IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS .- A Court in Ohio has

THE RECENT PRIZE FIGHT.

THE RECENT PRIZE FIGHT.

From The Philadelphia Bulletia, Aug. 4.

The excitement concerning the great "will" between Bradley and Rankin has not diminished. Around the tavern of the latter, at Broad and Rome streets, and about Bradley's house, at South and Penn street, are great crowds of the friends of the "distinguished" party and his extinguished adversary, anxious to hear the elightest intelligence, and discussing the merits of the affair and the prowess of the principal participants.

Last evening Bradley returned home, and he was greeted by a dense crowd of his friends and admirers, who were quite uproarious in their demonstrations of gratification. Bradley made his appearance at an upper window, where he bowed his arknowledments.

In the pursuit of knowledge upon the absorblog subject we paid a visit this morning to Bradley's establishment, and found an eager crowd gathered upon the sidewalk and straining their necks and eyes in the vain attempt to see what was going on in the second story over the barroom, where it was understood the "cham piem" was receiving such of his friends as had sufficient influence to obtain admission to the presence.

The applicants for admission were gathered in great

The applicants for admission were gathered in great force at the foot of the stairs, but the doorkeeper inexorably refused admission to any unlest the great Dominick had first given his consent to their being allowed to ascend. We stated our business to the doorkeeper (a slightly obfusticated individual in his shirt-sleeves), and after some little ceremony and consultation with Blandley, we were graciously told that Mr. —— (ourself) might come up.

We found the victor standing at the end of a low celled room in the second story, surrounded by admiring friends, while others gazed reverentially at him from a respectful distance.

Dominick was in ring costume—pants and shirt only—and presented the gladiator-like appearance which has been rendered familiar to many of our reasors by pictures of modern "milling" matches. He is a very heavy built man, about six feet high, with a built had and a rather good humored expression of constenance. His hair was crapped short to his skull, and he wears no beard, although the ground plan of an extensive pair of whiskers had evidently been laid out since the fight. Both of Bradley's optics are darkened, and one of them is blood-shot, but these traces of the conflict would not, he says, have been perceptible had it not been for his taking a severe cold on the steemboat the night after the fight.

Of course we had a conversation with the triumphant buffer regarding the recent battle. He said that Rankin was true grit, and that he would have been willing to die in the ring had his friends not finally drawn him off. We told him that much feeling had been created against him by the report that he had challenged any American or Irish Protestant to combat. Bradley in the most solemn manner denied that he had not been inside a church for ten years, and that he scarcely knew what his religion meant He added, with much warmth, "Now, Mr. Reporter, I "want you to publish in your newspaper that I will "give a hundred dollars to any man who will prove "are my colors," he continued, showing a

WHAT DOMINIEK'S SECOND SAID ABOUT IT.

WHAT DOMINIEK'S SECOND SAID ABOUT IT.
Harry Philips, a powerfully built Englishman, told us that the published accounts of the preliminaries are substantially correct.

On Friday night, McMullin and Brotherton, the unpires, met at Buffalo and agreed upon Albino-lished as the ground for the fight, and on Saturday morning they started for the Island—Rankin and his friends in the steamer Globe, and Bradley and his friends in the steamer Britain. The former reached the island an hour and a half in advance of the latter. Both men put up at the same house on the island. frierds in the steamer Britain. The former reached the island an hour and a haif in advance of the latter. Both men put up at the same house on the island. Insmediately on reaching the ground, the stakes were set and the ring made. Before the outer ring was completed, Bradley walked forward and threw his cap ir, and was followed by Rankin. The rush of the crowd was so great that the men had to be removed, in order to complete the ring; and after it had been completed, the unspires were occupied till 4:10 o'clock choosing a referee, Isalah Smith of Buffalo being at last agreed upon. At 41 o'clock the men entered the ring amid loud cheering, and the secondsraised their colors; Bradley's being red, white and blue, and Rankin's a light blue slik flag. The men were both in good spirits, and looked well. Bradley had a larger number of friends on the ground than Rankin, and the bets were two to one in his favor. There were about 4,000 people present, of which no more than thirty were l'hiladelphiaus. On entering Bradley and Rankin walked up to the center of the ring and shook hands. Bradley offered to bet \$200 segainst \$100 on the part of Rankin that he would win the fight, but this Rankin refused.

In carting lots for position in the ring Rankin gained the advantage, Bradley having the sun in his eyes throughout the encounter.

Fhillips gives the following as the "rounds" fought:

went in and closed; bracey times markin; damaged his
4th. Rankin came up; Dominick fresh as a young lion; Rankin knocked down clean as a whiatle.
5th. Rankin came up to time; R. made a feint, and fell without being struck.
6th. De minick knocked down Rankin with his left.
7th. Rankin's left eye satirely closed, and he began to look
bad; his right eye was bleeding a good deal; bominick still
fresh; Rankin knocked down without half trying.
8th. Rankin looked strong, but he was as weak as a cat;
Dominick left fly with his left and knocked Rankin down.
9th. Rankin struck Dominick a fuel blow in the groin; "foul"
not claimed by Dominick's friends.
10th. Rankin came up weak; tried to get away and failed;
was nalled in the eye and went down.
One hyndred and forty-one more rounds were fought.

One hundred and forty-one more rounds were fought, during every one of which Rankin was knocked down, except the two last, when he fell ot his own

Rankin showed grit. Towards the last few minute he became blind as a bat. He wanted to fight another round, but his friends would not permit it. Rankin was beaten from the third round, when Bradley threw

him.

Phillips says Rankin was "game" to the last.

After the last round was fought he wanted to fight
another, but he was dreadfully hurt and blinded in
both eyes, and his friends would not permit it. Thos,
Davis was the second of Rankin.

After the arrival of the party at Buffalo, Rankin
was "dead broke," and Bradley sent him \$25 at the
hands of Phillips.

Bradley was handled and trained by Con Fitzgerald, assisted by Harry Phillips. Rankin was trained
and handled by Tom Davis, and his (Rankin's)

brother.

In the course of our conversation with Bradley, we asked him how many pitched fights he had ever been in. He replied two; once with Sloan, whom he whipped in Chester County, and once with Rankin; "and," he added, emphatically, "I will never go into another!"

One Matt Rusk, a Philadelphia bruiser, challenged Bradley some time since. Bradley refused to fight, being appreheasive, the friends of Rusk insist, of getting the worst of it.

It is thought the friends of Rankin will challenge

It is thought the friends of Rankin will challenge the victor to another battle. SOMETHING ABOUT RANKIN.

SOMETHING ABOUT RANKIN.

Rankin is a powerfully built man, shove the average height, of a good prize-fighting build and carriage. He is of very dark complexion, and his shape of head, aqueline nose and facial angle, are of a character frequently found among pugilists, and which is almost peculiar to them. We do not refer to the broad buil-dog type of face like that of Ben Caunt, but of another description of prize-righter, which, as an Eoglish writer has correctly observed, may be traced in the busts of the gladiators. While training recently at Atlantic City, Rankin assisted his trainer, Adams, on one or two occasions at the amusements held at the United States Hetel. These consisted of running, leaping, &c., by Adams. On these occasions Kankin excited some curiority among those present who had never seen one of the "milling fancy." His demeanor was always very quiet and reserved. It was the opinion of the gentlemen who witnessed Rankin's sparring, that though not deficient in strength, and gitted with extraordinary powers of endurance or "bottom," he still struck a little wide, countering rather heavily, and leaving himself too much open below in what Euglish ring men term "fibbing." These are defects which practice alone can remove, and Rankin was, we believe, rather new at the regular "mill"—his encounter with Bradley being his first ring fight. At least it is "so reported."

Much sympathy has been excited for Rankin by the report that he was averse to fighting, and was only provoked to accept Bradley's challenge by hearing that he had avowed his willingness to fight any American or Irish Protestant. It will be seen that Bradley ceries this story.

Thus far not one word has been heard from Rankin,

ican or Irish Protestant. It will be seen that Bradley ceries this story.

Thus far not one word has been heard from Rankin, none of his friends having returned home. At the last accounts the defeated pugilist was at the Globe Helel, Buffalo. The only thing heard by telegraph from the defeated party was the fact that the train upon which Adems, the trainer, was coming home, had broken down yesterday at Elmira. He, Adams, expected to reach home to day.

A "DISINTERESTED" WITNESS'S ACCOUNT OF THE

A correspondent of The Buffalo Courier, who was present at the fight and who professes to be disinterested, gives the following account of the "mill:"

Let Round-Both men a little careful, syeing each other clearly, apparently to spy out the weak points—sperring for some four of two minutes and to attempt at any serious demonstration. At leight Bradley got in a blow on Rankin's right check, drawing the first blood. Spering continued. Bradley getting in another on his opponent's chin, ween Rankin went down.

n.

Severe milling on both sides. Rankin aiming at the body
Bradley at the head Bradley got in a blow on the left
ek, knowking Rankin down
d-Brief Sparring, Rankin getting a blow on the probocols
going down.

own. hth-Rankin put in one or two blows on the body and went

down. frh-Bradley gave a strong blow on the mouth. Rantin

6th—Bradley placed a strong how on the mouth. Ransin down.
7th—Bradley placed a strong hit on the left eye, closing it entirely up Bankin down.
8th—Bradley blowafrom Bracley. Rankin down.
9th to 18th—These rounds were all brief and nearly alike, Rankin each time setting ribe worst of it, and going down. It became avident that Rankin was no match for his antagonist, and that the result was merely a question of time.
14th—The sparring on this round was good on both sides, Rankin putting in some good body blows, Bradley returning on the

15th to 39th-Rounds alibe : Raukin Sahting altogether on the

From this round to the 109th, Bradley had it his own way, getting it at the close a blow on Rankin's right eye, which nearly closed it up. From the 109th to the 116th, nothing out of the usual way, excepting that Rankin, at the 126th, made some fine passes and showed game, but hit shert and failed in execution.

At about this time, the Cacadian Depaty Sheriff, who had apparently been a deeply interested spectator of the battle, giving his opinion at various perionds as to what was the correct thing to be done, and what let, and velonteeting his assistance alike when it was and wher it was not wanted, jumped into the ring, and with a flourish of loyal and troly British indignation at the violation of the peace, commanded the combatants, in the name of the Queen, to cease punishing each other's heads and go home about their business.

A few remarks of a somewhat objurgatory and contemptuous character were heard in reply, but the ball continued to go on. The officer was rather burtiedly picked up and passed over the ropes and nothing more was heard of this representative of royalty.

On the 151st round, the fight having continued two On the 151st round, the fight having continued two hours and forty minutes, it was evident that it was at an end. Ratkin was so weak as scarcely to be able to come to the scratch; but he managed to get there, and making a pare at Bradley, fell down from the force of his own blow. This was claimed as foul, and so decided by the raferee, who also declared the contest ended, and Bradley the victor.

Both men evinced thorough game throughout, but it was apparent before the 20th round that Bradley was the better man, and must in the end be victorious. There were no bets, as none could be obtained. Bradley did not go down once, but at the end of nearly every round knecked his man down.

At the close of each ten or twelve rounds, disputes arose among the "fancy" outside, which ended in extempore shindies, bloody noise and black eyes.

The centest is likely to lead to others, one match already baving been proposed, and the forfeit money put up by Davis and Fitzgerald.

MORE OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S CASE.

DR. UHL'S AFFIDAVIT. Justice Davison last night proceeded to take the testimopy of Dr. Uhl, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-

House, relative to the case of Mrs. Cunningham. The evidence adduced was as follows;

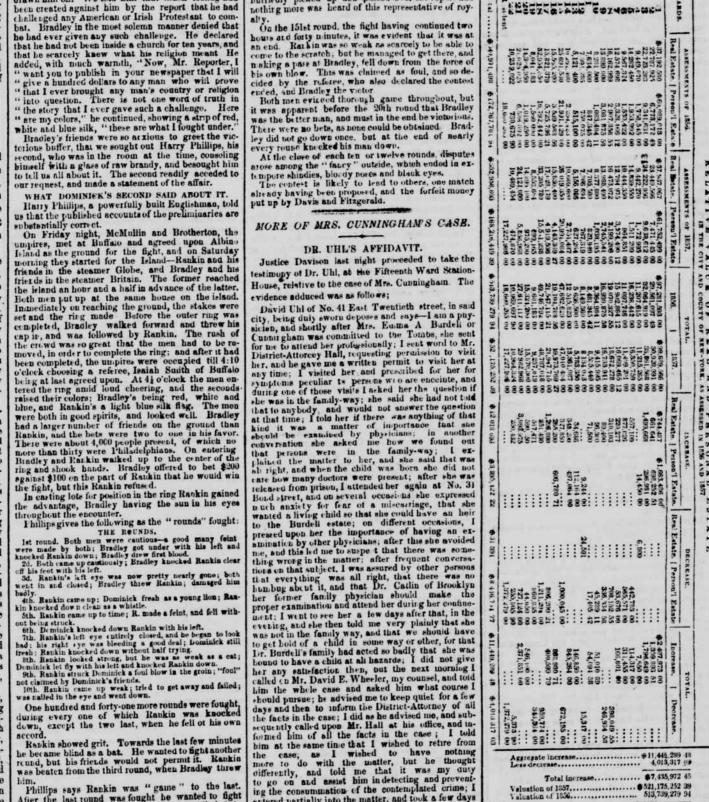
hem burg about it, and that Dr. Caum of Broosay her former family physician should make the proper examination and attend her during her continent; I want to see her a few days after that, in the evening, and she then told me very plainly that she was bot in the family way, and that we should have to get hold of a child in some way or other, for that Dr. Burdell's family had acted so badly that she was bound to have a child at all hazarde; I did not give her any satisfaction then, but the next morning I called a IM. David E. Wheeler, my counsel, and told him the whele case and asked him what course I should pursue; he advised me to keep quiet for a few days and then to inform the District-Attorney of all the facts in the case; I did as he advised me, and subsequently called upon Mr. Hall at his office, and informed him of sli the facts in the case; I told him at the same time that I wished to reture from the case; as I wished to have nothing more to do with the matter, but he thought offerently, and told me that it was my duty to go on and assist him in detecting and preventing the consummation of the contemplated crime; I entered partially into the matter, and took a few days for consideration, and in the mean time I consulted everyal physicians and friends respecting the course I cught to pursue in the matter, and took a few days for consideration, and in the mean time I consulted everyal physicians and friends respecting the course I cught to pursue in the matter, and took a few days for consideration, and in the mean time I consulted that I should act under Mr. Hall's directions, I did so, and visited Mrs. Burdell occasionally, and it was finally arranged between Mrs. Burdell and myself that she must be stek or confined between the 1st and 15th of August; she was given to understand that there was a lady to be confined in the vicinity. It limits street, and when the form the was the removal of the form to Mr. Hall of modaly and it was a free the back of control of the form the form the form to make the form

No. 21 Bond street Again, have a return a maken to a li tems of severe labor, and after a short time Dr. Cetifically brought out a tin pail containing a quantity of blood; in the meantime a lady was sent for from Second avence, and who they pretended was not in the secret at all, and after a short time the bell rarg and I was asked to go down and opened the door, and the man who let me in it the early part of the evening was there, and he to in the tearly part of the evening was there, and he to in the tarly part of the evening was there, and he to in the tarly part of the evening was there, and he to in the the turse was ready to come whenever she was wanted; I told him she was wanted immediately, a deliver the tear of the them in, and the nurse came up stairs just as Dr. Catlin was removing the bloody. Let them moment Mrs. Burdell, and her sister was we-him the child; the nurse then assisted Mrs. Burdell, and performed all the operations usually equired of a bure; I remained until all was concluded, and left the house, Dr. Catlin closing the door after me; I did not assist in any of the operations; I needly observed what was going on; Mrs. Burdell stated to me that Dr. Catlin could be intrusted in this matter for she had him so completely in her power that he had adhered to her interests during all her troubles with her first husband, and she could rely upon him. I was advised by my counsel not to have any conference with Dr. Cathin until I had seen Mr. Hall; but one day as I was going up Broadway he coped a me in the street, and insisted upon conversing up n the shiect and I told him I supposed we understood one mether, and there was no necessity of our conferring; he said no, we must arrange things together; during the conversation he said he had deceived this patter for Mrs. Burdell or Cuaningham while site was in the Tombs; that he considered it a matter of justice to a much abused woman, but that they had made up their minds that they must have another doctor, and that certain parties had been applied to to get me into the plot; I told him I was in a hurry, a I was in a burry, and it he wished to see he further upon the subject, he could call upon me at my office; it has got into a stage and went up town; I made no secret of the matter, but told a number of persons about it.

David Ust.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE

The following table exhibits the relative value of the real and personal estate of the City and County



QUARANTINE MATTERS.

In the Justice's Court, held yesterday at 3 o'clock in the Tempkinsville Hotel, before Justice Deforest, the case of The People against Geo. Roff came up on the complaint of Jacob Schweiner for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed last Saturday at midnight, within the walls of Quarantine. Tompkins Westervelt appeared for Roff. The examination on the part of the people was conducted by the Justice. The following Jurors were aworn: Israel C. Denyse, a braham B. Vanderzee, Martin Murphy, Alexande Patterson. John Swett was sworn as interpreter.

Jacob Schweiner was called, and stated that Roff and come others came to his room at 12 o'clock, Saturday night last, and stood close beside his bed when he was sleeping; Roff then asked him, would be fight him; he said no; Roff had a bottle in his hand, and truck him on his head. Nothing new was elicited on

a cross-examination.

Charles Clawson was sworn for the people—He weke up by the noise on Saturday night; he slept in the same trom with Schweiner; he saw some people come up stairs, about midnight, into the room; did not know who they were; heard Roff asking for the cooper; the fellows sleeping in their beds got up, an org them Schweiner; he told them to keep still: the room was about 50 feet long; witness could not see all that passed, as it was pretty dark.

Cross-examined.

Cross-examined.

Peter Hall called—Peter was examined, but appeared to have seen nothing of the fight between the parties. Wm. Wilson for the defense. The man has struck Schweiner had on a drab coat; Schweiner was the only tall man on his side of the house. On his cross-examination he stated that Roff came in and inquired for him (Wilson); he did not ask for Schweiner; he did not hear Roff say he wanted to fight; all that he heard him say was that somebody struck him with a stone; they all went toward the stairs and a scuttle insued; he saw Schweiner's hand raised and saw him strike; did not see Roff do any thing; did not go toward the smowd; Roff had no bottles in his hand.

The case was hereupon submitted to the Jury.

The case was hereupon submitted to the Jury. They fetired, and in the course of half an hour returned

a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The proprietor of the German lager bier pavillion on Dutch Hill, at Tompkinsville, has the promise of twelve special policemen to guard his premises, and keep rowdies from New-York in order. He says he is

without any protection, and the desperate characters

who come down to the Island for a spress, separately Sundays, act shamefully.

On Wednesday, the boats of the Staten Island Ferry

Company will commence to run night trips twice a week-Wednesday and Saturday nights. A boat will leave Port Richmond at 8 o'clock, stop at Stapleton, and have at 9; and returning to the Island will leave Whitehall at 12 o'clock; and touch at the land age. This night arrangement never paid before in previous seasons when they have tried it, but with their additional accon modations, they say they hope to succeed in this effort.

The following is a list of the vessels lying on the

The following is a list of the vessels lying on the upper anchorage ground yesterday:

Brig Washington, Warwick, 11 days from Matanzas, with sargar. She reports the ship Domin wee, from St. Domingeo having come into that port from Havana at the time she was there. The B sent two a was of yellow fever on shore, and also reports aickness on the increase in Havana.

Schooter Argus, Dickson, 19 days from St. Domingo City, with sugar, lost a man in port with yellow fever, and sent one man to the hospital.

Brig Moonlight, Small, 14 days from Sagus, with sugar and moissees. The ship Arvum, Parsons, 18 days from Port-au-Prince, with cotton, will come up to-day. She lost three men on the passage from St. Thomas to Port-au-Prince, and one was sent to the Marine Hespital. She has been thoroughly funigated, and will discharge her cargo at old Quaranties wharver.

wharver.
Ship Amalia, Hubbert, 53 days from Bremen, in ballast, with four cases of small-pox on board. They were sent to the Marine Hospital, and all the 141

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held resterday afternoon at their rooms in Red Hook Lane. The subject of the reduction of the appropriation for the Board for the next year was called up by Mr. Anthony and reforred to the Finance Committee. Some discussion ensued upon the dangerous condition of school-house No. 18, which is very much out of repair, and in such a state as to endanger the lives of the children attending there.

The subject was referred to the School House Committee to make necessary repairs at an expense not exceeding \$5,000. The Finance Committee reported that the Board had asked for an appropriation of \$133,531 00 for the year 1857. The report of the Normal School Committee was made, by which it appears that the number of pupils at present on register is 356; the average number of pupils in attendance is 259.

The Committee conclude this report with the recommendation that teachers who neglect attendance on the Normal School will be hereafter reported to the Board of Education for suspension, from duty and compensation. The report was adopted.

Mr. Coptany, after a few remarks, stated that he hed tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Education to the Common Council, to take effect on the 31st day of the present mouth. A committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions in reference to this matter.

A number of resolutions were offered and past relative to school houses, &c., when the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon at the County Juli.

DAVID R. LINDSAY, esq., being called to the chair, an election was entered into for President of the Board.

Supervisors Cross and Bell were appointed tellers. An informal ballet and four regular ballots were had, with the following result on the last:

Jail Physician.

Thos. Petit was elected Scaler of Weights and Measures, and the other appointments were post-Rodman B Dawson, esq., Surrogate of Kings County, sent in a statement of the amounts received by him for fees during the year ending August 1, 1857, as fol-

3 (entp.ins, #635 00) 4 2,716 81 5 3,164 85 6 11,579 95 7 9,685 68 8, 789 13	12	6 358 19 254 19,655 9,642 6,982 2,163 3,437	35 14 55 45 F
9	#316 86 	1,394	73
CONTROL OF STREET, CONTROL OF ST	with the same of t		80

opinion was filed.

The Grand Jury list was ordered to be prepared and submitted at the next meeting.

The tax lists were announced to be ready, and the Fagle and Times were designated to publish the laws of the State, when the Board adjourned until Wednesday of the State,

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board met yesterday, Mayor Powell presiding, and present Ald. Fithian, Schols and Van Brunt. A number of local nuisances were reported, when Ald. Schols stated that a number of complaints had been made to him verbelly of Cornell and De Berg's places, near the foot of Division avenue. He had never noticed that of Cornell's place until yesterday morning, when he was on the South Tenth-street Ferry. He there was a steamboat lying at the dock, the deck of which was covered with dead animals, and the stench arising therefrom was sufficient to make any one sick. Some ladies who were on board the ferry-boat were so sick that they turned very pale and were obliged to take refuge in the cabin. The Alderman moved that Mr. Cornell be directed to abate the nuisance complained of by the deposit of dead animals at his depot of South Eleverth street, and remove the carcasses between the bours of 11 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock a. m. Soon after adjourned. BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Florida Indians.—We had the pleasure of meeting in our city, a few days past, Col. Magbee, of Tempa, who informs us that the frontier is in a very quiet condition, acouting parties not being able to find even the track of an Indian, nor can they speculate with any degree of plausibility as to their present whereabouts. They are doubtless rusticating, during the warm weather, in the shade of some inaccessible forest, recuperating the powers of nature and increasing, as greatly as practicable for people of their nomadic habits, the materials of war for the death straggle this Fall.—Tallahassee Floridian.

madie habits, the materials of war for the death stroggle this Fall.—Tallahassee Floridian.

ARTESIAN, WELLS ON THE PRAIRIES.—A gentleman whose statement may be relied upon, writing from Iroquois County, Illinois, in reference to Artesian wells in that county, rays:

"Three Artesian wells have succeeded admirably in this county. The water rises over the top, and runs off in a fine stream. The opinion is quite prevalent here now that good wells of this kind may be excured any where in our prairies at an expense of \$1.56 per any where in our prairies at an expense of \$1 50 foot, and at this level they will not have to sink to more than 12 feet."